

substratum, the middle legs slightly flexed at the femoro-tibial joint. When stroked, the middle legs are elevated and extended forward. The metathoracic legs, when stroked, are extended *without* being elevated, so that the animal resembles a tripod: this reaction may accompany the elevation of the mesothoracic legs if the two pairs are stroked in rapid succession.

Stimuli applied to any part of the amputated prothorax and head result in complete flexure of the fore legs.

Headless specimens (the wound sealed with collodion) live for several days, performing normal swimming movements. Such specimens are more sensitive to contact than are normal specimens, often swimming for hours; even when quiet a slight stimulus results in active swimming movements. Similarly, the proboscis of a specimen amputated at the prothorax moves from side to side for long periods, resuming this act on when stimulated either by contact or chemically.

When a few drops of dilute acetic acid are added to a small tank containing a headless specimen, the latter rubs the raptorial legs over one another, as if to remove irritation. Normal, unamputated specimens never exhibit this behavior, even when the concentration of acid is several times that which produces the reaction in headless specimens.

CALYCOPIS BEON (CRAMER), A NEW BUTTERFLY RECORD FOR THE UNITED STATES (LEPI- DOPTERA-LYCAENIDAE).

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The writer recently has had the opportunity of studying long series of *Calycopis beon* (Cramer) from various localities in Texas. This species has never before been recorded north of Jalapa in Vera Cruz in eastern Mexico or Mazatlán in Sinaloa on the west coast of Mexico. The similarity of *C. beon* (Cramer) to *C. cecrops* (Fabricius) and the apparent abundance of *beon* in Texas leads the writer to the conclusion that *beon* has long been present in Texas but has heretofore passed for *cecrops*.

Short descriptions of *cecrops* and *beon* are given below for comparative purposes.

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Calycopis cecrops (Fabr.)

The males of this species are entirely brownish black above or sometimes with a slight amount of blue in the base of the hind wing. There is a bluish white marginal line below vein Cu_2 in each of the hind wings on this surface. In the female the lower half and entire base of the upper side of the hind wing is blue in color. There is a marginal bluish white line extending from vein M_3 to the anal angle and two large black spots near the margin in interspaces Cu_1 and Cu_2 on the upper side of the hind wing in this sex. Underneath in both sexes the mesial red band placed along the inner side of the white and black line is rather broad and is nearly the same width in the fore wing as it is in the hind wing. There are two marginal black spots on this surface, one each in interspaces M_3 and Cu_1 . These marginal black spots are lined on the inner side with gray that is faintly tinged with red. The anal spot is black and is lined above with white and red.

Note—This species is found from Florida north to Maryland and West Virginia and west to Missouri and Louisiana.

Calycopis beon (Cramer)

The males of this species are supplied with a considerable amount of blue in the posterior part of the hind wing. The females are slightly more bluish than the females of *cecrops* and the blue color often extends into the base of the fore wing. Underneath the mesial red band is not as wide as in *cecrops* and tapers toward the costal margin of the hind wing. In the fore wing this band is greatly reduced in width. There is a small amount of red on the outside of the submesial black and white line in interspace Cu_2 of the hind wing. The black spots in interspaces M_3 and Cu_1 are much smaller than in *cecrops*, being, in fact, mere points. There is a red lunule on the inside of each of these two black points.

Note—This species extends from southern Texas south through Mexico and Central America into Brazil. The writer has studied specimens of *beon* from Donna, San Antonio and Concan, Texas.